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the inland cornfields, where they spend the day, returning again to the swamps before sunset. These flocks are often a quarter of a mile in width and are more than an hour in passing—a great black band slowly writhing like some mighty serpent across the heavens in either direction, its extremities lost to view in the dim and distant horizon. Not unfrequently three or four such vast flocks are in sight at one time. How far away from their night resorts they go each day has not been observed; an hour and a half before sunset, twelve miles away from the river, the mighty armies of Blackbirds are still seen coming over distant hills and directing their courses toward the marshes. It is evident, however, that many miles are daily traversed in their journeys to and from their feeding grounds. Making liberal deductions for any possibility of over estimating, the numerical minimum of individuals in a single flock cannot be far from twenty millions.—CHARLES R. KEYES, *Des Moines, Ia.*

**Quiscalus quiscalus aglæus at Charleston, South Carolina.**—Mr. Loomis's record\* of the finding of the Bronzed Grackle (*Q. q. æneus*) at Chester, South Carolina, reminds me that it may be well to mention that the bird of the coast region of South Carolina appears to be the Florida Grackle (*Q. q. aglæus*). At least this is the only form that either Mr. Wayne or I have thus far detected there. It is nowhere common, as far as our experience goes, but is apparently resident, for I found it breeding near Charleston in 1884, and Mr. Wayne has just sent me three specimens taken near Yemassee in January, 1888.

As Mr. Loomis has previously reported true *Q. quiscalus* from Chester, it follows that South Carolina furnishes all three subspecies. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Evening Grosbeak in Ontario.**—In 'The Auk' for July, 1887, Mr. E. E. Thompson has a note on the capture of the Evening Grosbeak near Toronto and records it as the fifth published occurrence in the Province, the other four being given in 'Birds of Ontario.' Probably this bird occurs every second or third winter in greater or less numbers, as I have frequently noticed them in the cases of stuffed local birds which are to be found all over the country. There is one in the collection of Ven. Archdeacon Sandys, Chatham, which was secured near that place; and one in the collection of Mr. John Dodds, St. Thomas, also of local occurrence; and one was taken near London in December, 1886, which I saw at the house of a taxidermist, but was unable to obtain particulars. — W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

**Loxia curvirostra minor taken again at Yemassee, S. C.** — Ten Red Crossbills were shot at Yemassee by a negro boy during the month of January, 1888. It seems as if they had changed their diet, as their crops contained only worms, which are found in dead pine trees. There was no 'pine mast' to be had, and perhaps that accounts for their change of food.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Charleston, S. C.*